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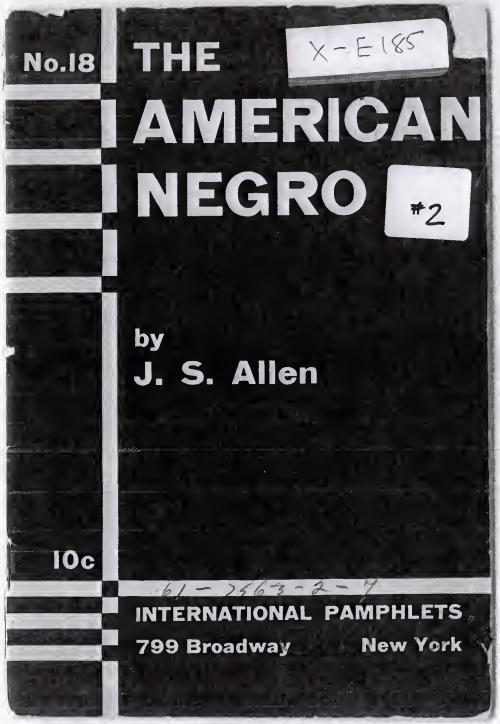
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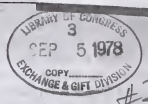
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By JAMES W. FORD

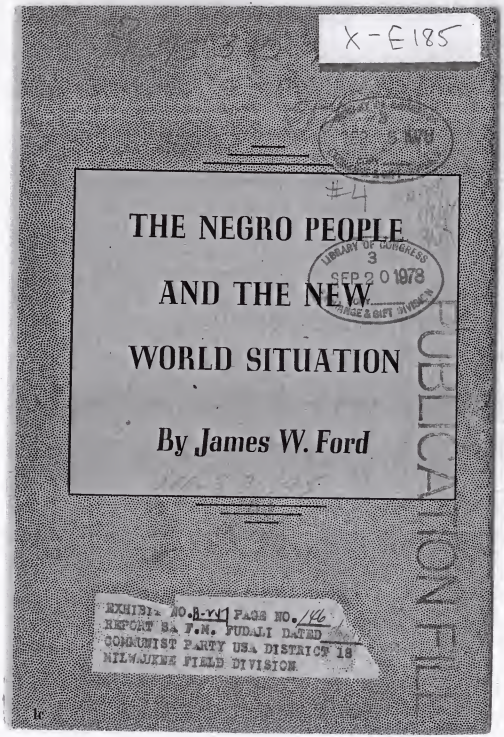
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FOR UNITED INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

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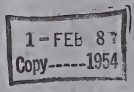


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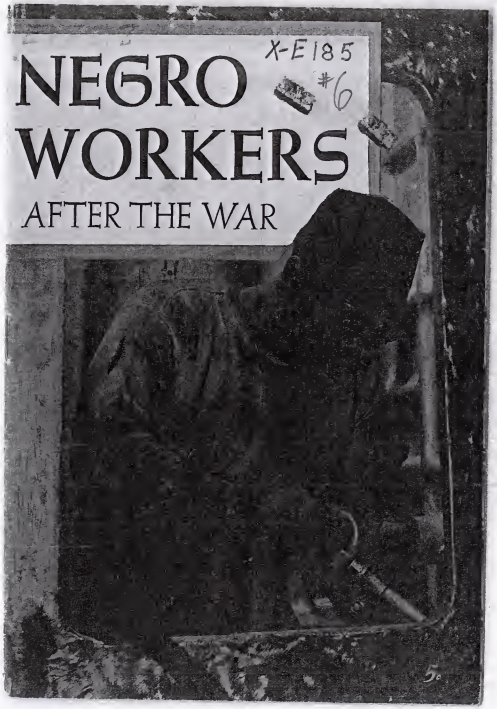


Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has a notable record both as an astute judge of forces and trends among our Negro fellow citizens, and as a courageous spokesman for the race. In the article here reprinted he makes a forthright statement of the charges brought by the Negro against our democracy today and his expectations of redress.

Recognizing in Mr. Wilkins the responsible representative of a large body of thoughtful Negro Americans, the "Committee of 100" wish to bring this article to the attention of their friends.

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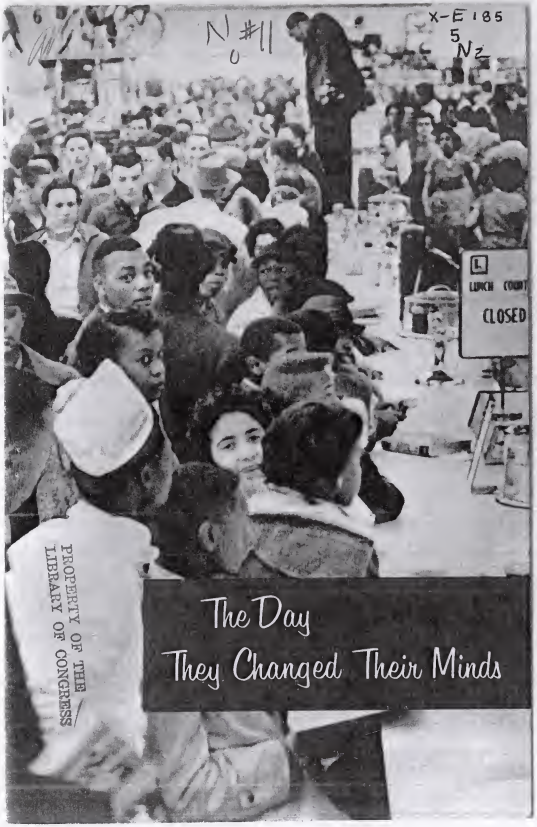
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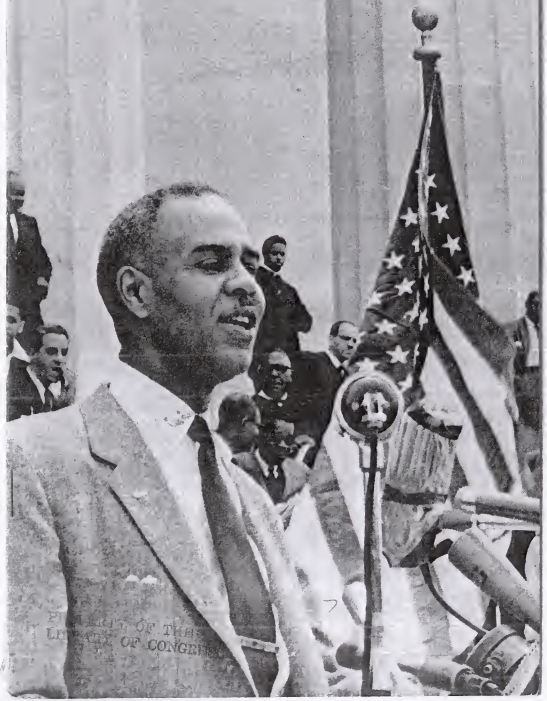
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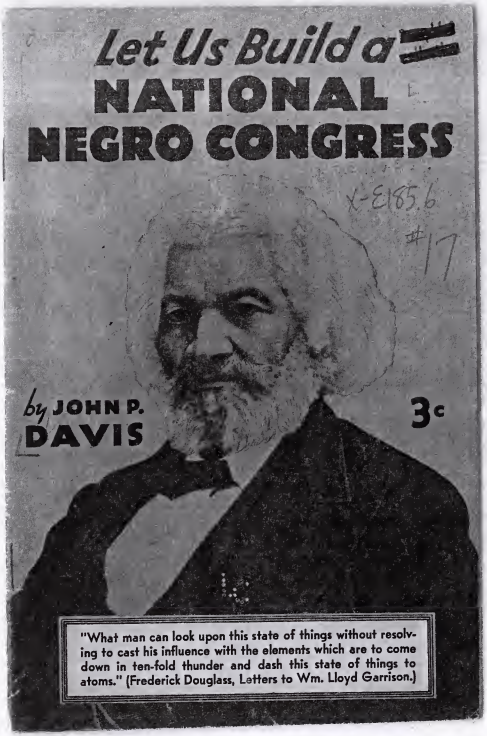
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CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
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a transcription of the
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at

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See Page 10

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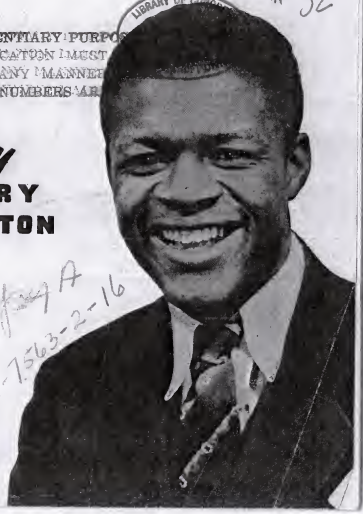
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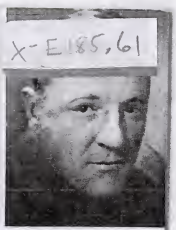
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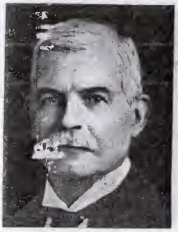
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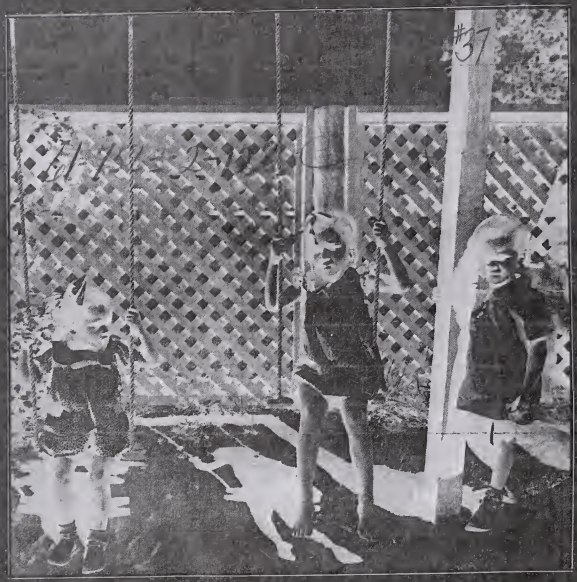
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By Mr. MARCANTONIO

MARCH 13, 1941

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FOR PRELIMINARY PURPOSES ONLY

Statement of RABBI MOSES MILLER,
President of the Jewish Peoples Committee
Before Sub-Committee of House Judiciary Committee
July 15th, 1941

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WHEN THIS PAMPHLET FIRST APPEARED AS A MAGAZINE ARTICLE, GEORGE SCHUYLER, THE NOTED NEGRO COLUMNIST, WROTE IN THE MAY 30 PITTSBURGH COURIER:

#41

The World TODAY

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Best critique of Randolph's March-on-Washington movement appears in the magazine "Fourth International" (20 cents), published at 116 University Place, New York. The caustic comments of the author, Albert Parker, and his sound logic should provoke considerable thought in colored America about these eminent labor leader and Spingarn Medalist.

By ALBERT PARKER

3¢

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Projects and People

Non-Violence vs. Jim Crow

By BAYARD RUSTIN*

Negroes who acquiesce in discrimination help to perpetuate it, say many students of race prejudice. But is there any method, short of violence, by which they can refuse to acquiesce? Yes, says this writer, and proceeds to prove it.

RECENTLY I was planning to go from Louisville to Nashville by bus. I bought my ticket, boarded the bus and, instead of going to the back, sat down in the second seat back. The driver saw me, got up, and came back to me.

"Hey you, you're supposed to sit in the back seat."

"Why?"

"Because that's the law. Niggers ride in back."

I said, "My friend, I believe that is an unjust law. If I were to sit in back I would be condoning injustice."

Angry, but not knowing what to do, he got out and went into the station, but soon came out again, got into his seat, and started off.

This routine was gone through at each stop, but each time nothing came of it. Finally the driver, in desperation, must have phoned ahead, for about thirteen miles north of Nashville I heard sirens approaching. The bus came to an abrupt stop, and a police car and two motorcycles drew up beside us with a flourish. Four policemen got into the bus, consulted shortly with the driver, and came to my seat.

"Get up, you - - - - nigger!"

"Why?" I asked.

"Get up, you black - - - - -!"

"I believe that I have a right to sit here," I said quietly. "If I sit in the back of the bus I am depriving that child—I pointed to a little white child of five or six— "of the knowledge that there is injustice here, which I believe it is his right to know. It is my sincere conviction that the power of love in the world is the greatest power existing. If you have a greater power, my friend, you may move me."

How much they understood of what I was trying to tell them I do not know. By this time they were impatient and angry. As I would not move they began to beat me about the head and shoulders, and I shortly found myself knocked to the floor. Then they dragged me out of the bus and continued to kick and beat me.

Knowing that if I tried to get up or protect myself in the first heat of their anger they would construe it as an attempt to resist and beat me down again, I forced myself to be still and wait for their kicks, one after another. Then I stood up, spreading out my arms parallel to the ground, and said, "There is no need to beat me. I am not resisting you."

At this three white men, obviously Southerners by their speech, got out of the bus and remonstrated with the police. Indeed, as one of the policemen raised his club to strike me, one of them, a little fellow, caught hold of it and said, "Don't you do that!" A second policeman raised his club to strike the little man, and I stepped between them, facing the man, and said, "Thank you, but there is no need to do that. I do not wish to fight. I am protected well."

An elderly gentleman, well-dressed and also a Southerner, asked the police where they were taking me.

They said "Nashville."

"Don't worry, son," he said to me. "I'll be there to see that you get justice."

I was put into the back seat of the police car, between two policemen. Two others sat in front. During the thirteen-mile ride to town they called me every conceivable bad name and said anything they could think of to incite me to violence. I found that I was shaking with nervous strain, and to give myself something to do, I took out a piece of paper and a pencil, and began to write from memory a chapter from one of Paul's letters.

When I had written a few sentences the man on my right said, "What're you writing?" and snatched the paper from my hand. He read it, then crumpled it into a ball and pushed it in my face. The man on the other side gave me a kick.

A moment later I happened to catch the eye of the young policeman in the front seat. He looked away quickly, and I took a renewed courage from the realization that he could not meet my eyes because he was aware of the injustice being done. I began to write again, and after a moment I leaned forward and touched him on the shoulder. "My friend," I said, "how do you spell 'difference'?"

He spelled it for me—incorrectly—and I wrote it correctly and went on.

When we reached Nashville a number of policemen were lined up on both sides of the hallway down which I had to pass on my way to the captain's office. They tossed me from one to another like a volley-ball. By the time I reached the office the lining of my best coat was torn, and I was considerably rumpled. I straightened myself as best I could and went in. They had my bag, and went through it and my papers, finding much of interest, especially in the *Christian Century* and *Fellowship*.

Finally the captain said, "Come here, nigger."

I walked directly to him. "What can I do for you?" I asked.

"Nigger," he said menacingly, "you're supposed to be scared when you come in here!"

"I am fortified by truth, justice and Christ," I said. "There is no need for me to fear."

He was flabbergasted and, for a time, completely at a loss for words. Finally he said to another officer, "I believe the nigger's crazy!"

They sent me into another room and went into consultation. The wait was long, but after an hour and a half they came for me and I was taken for another ride, across town. At the courthouse, I was taken down the hall to the office of the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Ben West. As I got to the door I heard a voice, "Say, you colored fellow, hey!" I looked around and saw the elderly gentleman who had been on the bus.

"I'm here to see that you get justice," he said.

The Assistant District Attorney questioned me about my life, the *Christian Century*, the F.O.R., pacifism, and the war, for half an hour. Then he asked the police to tell their side of what had happened. They did, stretching the truth a good deal in spots and including several lies for seasoning. Mr. West then asked me to tell my side.

"Gladly," I said, "and I want *you*," turning to the young policeman who had sat in the front seat, "to follow what I say, and stop me if I deviate from the truth in the least."

Holding his eyes with mine, I told the story exactly as it had happened, stopping often to say "Is that right?" or "Isn't that what happened?" to the young policeman. During the whole time he never once interrupted me, and when I was through I said, "Did I tell the truth just as it happened?" and he said, "Well——"

Then Mr. West dismissed me, and I was sent to wait alone in a dark room. After an hour, Mr. West came in and said, very kindly, "you may go, *Mister* Rustin."

I left the courthouse, believing all the more strongly in the non-violent approach, for I am certain that I was addressed as "Mister," as no Negro is ever addressed in the South, that I was assisted by those three men, and that the elderly gentleman interested himself in my predicament because I had, without fear, faced the four policemen, and said, "There is no need to beat me. I offer you no resistance."

*New York State Youth Secretary, F. O. R.

Reprinted from *Fellowship, The Journal of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, for July, 1942*

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THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE PRESENT C

(An Address Broadcast over Station W P E N - Sunday May 24, 1942 #43
by Wayne L. Hopkins, Executive Secretary The Armstrong Asso.)

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The patriotism of the American Negro has been one of his most outstanding characteristics. In every test to which he has been put in this respect he has responded in a manner which has thoroughly demonstrated that he possesses this quality to an unusual degree. Throughout the entire period of existence of this Country the patriotic exploits of members of the Negro race from the time when Crispus Attucks fell as the first martyr to the cause of freedom before the British bullets on Boston Common, until the present day, have lent a lustrous page to our National history. In every avenue of National endeavor which required the support and personal service of our citizens in times of Peace and of War, the Negro American has been ready and willing to bear his full share. He has acquitted himself well in every war in which the Nation has been engaged and has received the warm approbation for his services in the Armed Forces from American Commanders-in-chief, from Washington to McArthur. I need not elaborate on this aside from alluding to Washington's tribute to his colored companions during the dark days of Valley Forge; the fiery Jackson's glowing acknowledgement of the valor of his Negro defenders behind the cotton ramports at New Orleans, and the valiant Perry's unstinted praise of the part the colored members of his command performed in the decisive battle of Lake Erie. And even in the most memorable engagement to date of the present conflict, a Negro sailor of the humble rank of messman on an American battleship has been awarded the Navy Cross for one of the most valorous deeds during the fateful attack on Pearl Harbor, thus taking his place with the storied heroes of other days.

Int. Labor League, Atlanta
x-E185.61 #44

How to prevent
A RACE RIOT
in your home town . . .

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BY WINIFRED RAUSHENBUSH

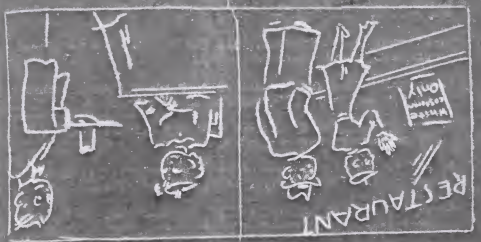
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THE COMMITTEE ON RACE DISCRIMINATION
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue, New York (10) N. Y.
Chairman, Pearl S. Buck • Sec. Winifred Raushenbush



EATING ANYWHERE

NON-VIOLENT EXPERIMENTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

BEFORE TESTING —

1. Remember that each occasion for testing is a new situation with many possibilities for creative action. You are experimenting with a new technique.

2. Know the background of the policy of the restaurant, on race discrimination.

3. Are you prepared —

to express courtesy and friendliness at all times?
to act confidently and creatively so that no one will react on the low level of fear?
to try to understand the persons with whom you are dealing and what influences their actions?
to absorb possible violence without retaliation?
to talk factually and never vindictively?

IN PREPARATION — PLAN YOUR PROCEDURE

1. The group participating should discuss and decide on the plan, which all agree to follow to the best of their ability. One person should be put in charge, as there are always on-the-spot decisions to make.

2. The plan includes the function of each person, what order they enter, etc. The following are suggestive:
   A. A white person or persons may enter as control group and witnesses, after which a colored person or persons may enter. Two witnesses are necessary to set up a court case.
   B. A colored group may precede, followed by a white group as witnesses.
   C. An interracial group may enter, with or without witnesses. This is good for preliminary testing and for visual education.
   D. An all colored group is best for re-checking.

THE LAW —

"All persons within the State of Illinois shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of inns, restaurants, eating houses, hotels.... and all other places of public accommodation, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by laws and applicable alike to all citizens, nor shall there be any discrimination on account of race or color."

—Illinois State Law, Criminal Code No. 38.

IN CLOSING —

Remember that it is not ethically unapproved method of non-violence experimentally, we may help decrease a powerful technique for dealing with social conflicts.

— The Council of Racial Equality
6128 Bears Ave., Chicago.

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COUNCIL AGAINST INTOLERANCE IN AMERICA

17 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Telephone: VAnderbilt 6-5584

#46

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Annette Smith Lawrence

Public Relations Advisor:
John Becker

Research Director:
James Waterman Wise

December 9th, 1942

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Dear Friend:

The enemies of democracy are attacking Americans not only on battle fronts abroad, but also here at home. Hate-mongers are inciting racial strife; Nazi agents are fomenting religious bigotry among us. As J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the F.B.I., recently stated: "Race riots and insidious campaigns against minority groups rapidly are reaching flood proportions."

To meet and overcome this alarming menace is the task of our Council. We have evidence of the vicious plots to destroy our country by dividing it. We know who and what these forces of bigotry are, and how to expose and prevent their treasonable activities.

The Council Against Intolerance in America is arousing Americans through the press, the radio, churches and civic institutions, to safeguard that national unity which is indispensable to winning the war. Above all, the Council is engaged in nationwide educational work. Thousands of maps, manuals and lesson plans are being sent without charge to teachers throughout the country, which are being used to protect our children from the insidious menace of intolerance.

This home front of American democracy can and must be defended. To do so, the Council calls upon you to purchase and use its tolerance and equality seals. If you have aided our Seal Campaign in the past, it is our hope that in this critical year you will increase your contribution. If these are your first Council seals, we earnestly urge you to send a dollar or as much more as possible today.

I look forward to receiving your contribution toward keeping our beloved America One Nation Indivisible!

Faithfully yours,

Henry A. Atkinson

P.S. More seals will be sent for your use or for the use of your friends if you will indicate it when replying with your contribution in the enclosed envelope.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE DEDUCTIBLE IN COMPUTING INCOME TAX

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#47

Civil Rights Federation

530 Insurance Exchange Bldg. CAdillac 6278

Detroit, Michigan

JACK RASKIN
Executive Secretary

PROF. JOHN F. SHEPARD
President

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EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

December 28, 1943

Dear Friend:

When we first wrote you about Huddie Allen in November, only a half dozen people in Michigan knew who Huddie Allen was.

To his wife and his few friends here, he was a Negro who last July had barely escaped a lynch mob and bloodhounds in his home town in Alabama, and whose return to Alabama Deputies meant almost certain death. To the Governor of the State of Michigan, he was just a person whose name appeared on extradition papers which appeared to be in proper shape.

Today Huddie Allen is still in Michigan-still in jail- still fighting against his extradition to Alabama. But today he is not fighting alone. In response to our letter thousands of people, who would not sit idly by and permit the State of Michigan to become a party to a barbarous lynch system no matter how legal the forms, protested by letter, telegram and telephone directly to the Governor and through our office.

IT WAS ONLY BECAUSE OF THESE SPONTANEOUS PROTESTS FROM MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL CREEDS, RACES AND NATIONALITIES, FROM EVERY PART OF MICHIGAN, THAT THE ALABAMA DEPUTIES HAVE TWICE RETURNED TO ALABAMA EMPTY HANDED.

We are writing to advise you of recent developments and to ask you to again take action.

Governor Kelly, because of the widespread interest in the case, directed his deputy to make an investigation. A few days ago he announced that he had uncovered a new fact which made it necessary to grant the extradition request of Alabama. You may remember that the near lynching of Huddie Allen occurred after he had taken a gun away from a white deputy sheriff in plain clothes, who one a lonely road, without warning and without identifying himself, had placed the gun against Allen's back. The reason given by Alabama for the extradition was that Allen had been charged with robbery and grand larceny for taking the gun from the deputy.

The Governor now discovers that those who are intent on returning Huddie Allen to Alabama, have also filed charges against him in the federal court at Birmingham, Alabama INVOLVING THE SAME FACTS for assault with intent to murder.

We are unable to see why this development should persuade the Governor to grant extradition to the authorities of the County where the lynch mob is awaiting Allen's return. If the Federal authorities attempt to enforce their fugitive warrant, that issue can be met when it arises. But it does seem to us that all this is an additional reason why extradition should not be

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For Equality of Military Justice

1,100 LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS JOIN IN ENDORSING APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY FOR PRIVATES FRANK FISHER, JR. AND EDWARD R. LOURY, VICTIMS IN "THE ARMY SCOTTSBORO CASE"

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RACE DISCRIMINATION —AND THE LAW

#49

by CAREY McWILLIAMS

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An eminent author and lawyer supports legislation outlawing discrimination as an aid toward strengthening democracy; answers those who claim that prejudice and discrimination must remain forever in American life, and calls for joint action by community leaders and lawyers to challenge discrimination in the community.

With an Introduction by A. J. ISSERMAN

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

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IT IS AGAINST THE LAW

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Report of the

NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION

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September 1945

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NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION
718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

JAMES B. CAREY, Chairman
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, Secretary
GEORGE L-P WEAVER, Director

James J. Leary, Boyd L. Wilson, Morris Muster, Harry Read,
M. Hedley Stone, George W. Crockett, Jr.

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Study of
Bishop Francis J. McConnell

Methodist Building
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

April 30, 1945

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...each without a tri

I am sending to you for your careful consideration a most remarkable document, File No. 601-S of the Workers Defense League -- the story behind the Fort Lauderdale case.

The most amazing thing about this story is that it could -- and did happen in the United States. And yet, if you worked as closely with the League as I have, you would be shocked to find how many hundreds of cases come to their attention every year -- some of them (like the Fort Lauderdale Case) involving the terrorism of an entire community.

That is why I am sending you this File to read. Please study it very carefully, and when you have finished reading it, mail it back with any suggestions for action that you may care to make.

You and I who believe in democracy have a very special responsibility in maintaining the fight against intolerance and injustice. The Workers Defense League is doing a splendid job on many important fronts -- and you and I are under obligation to see that they get sufficient funds to carry on <u>our</u> work.

Sincerely yours,

Francis J. McConnell

BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL

P.S. Please notice in this Report how often the phrase "Without trial" appears. F. J. McC

#53

RECY TAYLOR COMMITTEE NOTES

Issued by the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor
112 East 19 Street, New York 3, New York

Apr. 30, 1945
Vol. 1 - No.3

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EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

HELP BREAK THE DEADLOCK IN ALABAMA

When the second grand jury met on the case of Mrs. Recy Taylor, Circuit Judge D.C. Halstead said "Every person, whether high or low, rich or poor, regardless of social station, white or black, is entitled to the same protection and unless the courts uphold this equality, our profess government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people' becomes as the sound of brass and the tinkling of cymbals."

We do not believe that Judge Halstead is an isolated example of a "good person" in the South. We believe that there are thousands like him--but that many do not know the extent of unequal justice. We believe that when the South knows, the South will act.

Mr. Lonis Burnham of the Southern Negro Youth Congress says there must be a "ground swell" of protest in Alabama before the case will be won. The Alabama Committee for Equal Justice is prepared to distribute thousands of pieces of literature throughout the state, to send out speakers to every town and city, to bring the message of equal justice to all of Alabama. But this costs money.

Perhaps you and your organization have made a generous contribtuion. Then, see your friends. Give parties. Collect money on the petitions and get them in! We are out to raise $3,000 in May. Set yourself a quota and get it in!

GOOD NEWS FROM

1. ITALY

And we don't only mean as regards the progress of the war. The other day, when we opened our mail there was a letter from a soldier we didn't know. That wasn't so surprising. But what was surprising was the contents of his letter. He had heard about the case from a friend back home and was so outraged that he discussed it with the other men in his group. They all felt as he did. They wanted to do something. And so, they dug down deep and came up with $100 for the fight for equal justice. It wasn't a large group. Just about 20 soldiers and one officer, all attached to our Air Corps. All of the men, by-the-way, are white.

2. UNITED CHRISTIAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

This week 1350 ministers all over the United States will hear about the Recy Taylor case for the first time. Copies of the pamphlet "Equal Justice Under Law" have been mailed to them by the United Christian Council for Democracy.

3. OUR PETITION DRIVE

We have now 3,300 names on 209 petitions, which was accompanied by $736.84. HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR PETITION AS YET?

4. OUR ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

On May 5th, the New York Committee is holding a big house party. Jean Muir, Canada Lee, Hilda Simms, Dooley Wilson and many others will be there. It will be a gala affair. So, if you are in New York come up to the party and meet all the other people who are also working hard for equal justice for Mrs. Taylor.

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NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

DETROIT COUNCIL

#54

114 Erskine Detroit 1, Michigan
CAdillac 4993

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April 24, 1945

Dear Member:

Will Sunday, April 29th mark V-Day in the National Negro Congress membership drive?

You can help to make the campaign a success. ALL MEMBERS HOLDING MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BOOKS ARE REQUIRED TO MAKE THEIR REPORTS AT THE FINAL MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN MEETING at the Civic Center, 114 Erskine at John R, at 6:00 p.m. Sunday.

The committee on re-convening the conference "Military Equality--A Victory Demand" will report on action taken in behalf of the 104 Negro AAF officers "detained" at Godman Field, Kentucky and Freeman Field, Indiana.

A guest speaker will report on "San Francisco and You."

Very sincerely yours,

Vera Vanderburg

Vera Vanderburg
Executive Secretary

P.S. The enclosed leaflet from the Community Action Committee is brought to your attention for your serious consideration and cooperation.

COMMUNITY ... REMOVE THESE EVIDENCES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THIS AREA!

X-E 185.61

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

#55

CALENDAR OF EVENTS at the AMERICAN COMMON

40 East 40th Street, New York City

May 10 - June 6, 1945

THURSDAY, MAY 10. 8:30 p.m.
"With the Marines in the Pacific"
T/Sgt. DAVID DEMPSEY, Combat Correspondent, U.S. Marines, will tell of his experiences in the Pacific war area and his contacts with native peoples of the Pacific. Sgt. Dempsey was present at our invasion of the Marshalls, Marianas and Iwo Jima. Formerly on the Common Council's staff, Sgt. Dempsey won first prize last fall in John Golden's one-act play contest for Navy men. His articles about fighting in the Pacific have appeared in many magazines and newspapers.

THURSDAY, MAY 17. 8:30 p.m.
"What Can We DO About Jim Crow in New York?"
The same panel which last month considered "To What Extent is New York a Jim Crow Community?" will discuss what can be done to correct conditions. Chairman: DR. ALPHONSE HEININGBURG, Director of Public Education, National Urban League. CONSTANCE CURTIS, Woman's Editor, Amsterdam News; DR. DAN W. DODSON, Executive Director, Mayor's Committee on Unity; EDWARD R. DUDLEY, Assistant Special Counsel, N.A.A.C.P.; DOROTHY HEIGHT, Secretary for Interracial Education, National Board, Y.W.C.A.; EDWARD H. LAWSON, Regional Director of the F.E.P.C.; READ LEWIS, Executive Director, Common Council for American Unity.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23. 3:45 p.m.
"Resettling Europe's Refugees"
EARL G. HARRISON, newly appointed Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and formerly U.S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, who in April went to London as U.S. Representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, will discuss the problems with which the Committee is dealing. Tea will be served from 3:45 to 4:30. Mr. Harrison will speak about 4:30.
(Tea: Members and Non-members 25¢)

THURSDAY, MAY 24. 8:30 p.m.
Music by Young America
Guest Artists: PHILIPPA SCHUYLER, pianist-composer, whose orchestral composition, "Manhattan Nocturne" was recently performed by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, will play some of her compositions; ARLINE CARMEN, soprano; CLAUDETTE SOREL, pianist; and BERNICE STOCHEK, violinist.
(Admission: Members and their guests 25¢; Non-members 50¢)

TUESDAY, JUNE 5. 8:30 p.m.
United Choral Concert
"CORO ITALIA, Ricardo Rattente, conductor; CZECHOSLOVAK CHORAL SOCIETY "ODBOY" Karel Leitner, conductor; NEW CHORAL GROUP, Charles Hobbs, conductor; and "SCHUBERT MUSIC SOCIETY", Edward Margetson, conductor, will present a program of folk songs and Negro spirituals. The four choral groups will join in singing "Be Glad Then America" by William Billings.

(Admission: Members and their guests 50¢; Non-members 75¢. In view of the size of the choruses and the limited capacity of the hall, and in order that those wishing to attend may not be disappointed, tickets must be reserved in advance.)

* * * *

ART EXHIBIT
The current art exhibit at the American Common, "Paintings by New Americans", is featuring works by artists of Austrian, Czech, French, Hungarian, Polish, Russian and Yugoslav origin. Open Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 3-6 p.m., through May 25th, in addition to regular programs.

* * * *

Admission to all programs is free unless otherwise indicated. Admission charges include Federal tax. For further information about programs and activities, inquire

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY
222 Fourth Avenue New York City
Telephone: Algonquin 4-6440

61-7559-2
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#56

The Case Against Legal Restraints on Racial Libels and Anonymous Publications

- *Why city ordinances aimed at racial and religious prejudice should be defeated.*
- *The danger in forcing all publications to reveal their sponsors.*

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"If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate."

—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
170 Fifth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.
181 *May, 1946*

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1029 Vermont Ave., N.W.

#57

March 18, 1946

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Dear Friend:

You know about the sacking, on Feb. 25, of the business section of the Negro community at Columbia, Tenn. and the mass arrests of Negro leaders there.

At the call of Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, sixty organizations met in Emergency Conference at Washington, on March 13, to coordinate a national campaign of defense for the Columbia victims.

The resolution adopted there, and a list of the organizations subscribing to it is enclosed. The representatives of these organizations constituted themselves a coordinating committee for the Columbia Defense campaign. The resolution is a call to national action. If the Columbia victims are to be saved, immediate action on the broadest scale is an essential. Implementation in your community of the resolution adopted at the National Emergency Conference should follow immediately, along the following lines:

1. Pressure on Attorney General Tom Clark for prosecution of those responsible for the Columbia attack, in the form of delegations from your community, resolutions, wires, letters.

2. Wires to Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee along the lines indicated in the Conference resolution.

3. Organize local committees, in the formation of which local affiliates of the organizations represented at the National Conference can be contacted immediately to form a nucleus, to conduct delegated conferences, and mass meetings, to send delegations to Attorney General Clark, to raise funds for the national campaign, to use every method to obtain action along these lines from thousands of individuals and organizations. As an initiator and participant in the National Conference, NFCL will give every assistance in the development of your local work.

4. Funds are essential to carry on the defense of the victims in Columbia, and to develop the national campaign which is the only guarantee for their protection. Contributions from organizations and individuals are needed immediately. All community activity should also be geared to the collection of money for the legal defense and campaign. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties faces huge expenses in doing a job on both. Besides funds to carry this on, NFCL will also act as an agency to collect funds earmarked for the use of the Coordinating Committee, which will be put at the committee's disposal.

-MORE-

GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman
MILTON N. KEMNITZ
Executive Secretary

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel

MARY D. POND
Associate Secretary
ANDY SELLER
Washington Secretary

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#58

FACTS IN THE COLUMBIA. TENN., CASES

ON MONDAY, February 25, James Stephenson, a Negro veteran of the Navy with an unusally good service record, went with his mother to the Castner-Knott Electric Appliance store in Columbia, to get a radio which had been left there for repair. The radio did not work, but the repairman, white, insisted on being paid $13. A dispute arose. The repairman struck Mrs. Stephenson and James came to her rescue. In a few minutes four to six white men were attacking the Negro veteran and his mother. Police joined in the beating, then arrested Stephenson and his mother and took them to jail.

THE SAME afternoon, they were released in $3,500 bail each and spirited out of town by their friends. After their departure, a group of white men appeared at the jail demanding they be handed over for lynching. The mob then congregated on the edge of the Negro section of the town.

THE NEGRO COMMUNITY of Columbia prepared to defend itself. That night all lights were extinguished to foil the threatened mob invasion. Four police drove into the Negro streets, unidentifiable in the darkness. They were met with buck-shot and all four slightly wounded.

A CORDON of State patrolmen and guards was thrown around the Negro community for the night, preventing all ingress and egress.

IN THE MORNING the state patrolmen moved in, ostensibly to arrest those who had wounded the policemen the night before. They systematically destroyed every store in the Negro business center, shooting hundreds of rounds from machine-guns, and stealing all valuables they could carry. Every house in the Negro community was searched, all hunting weapons, war trophy guns, etc., seized. Upwards of 70 Negro citizens were arrested, without charges.

IN THE NEXT DAY or two, Negroes who presented themselves to offer bail or inquire about prisoners were arrested. The total number held incommunicado, prevented from seeing any lawyer, was upwards of 100.

AN ILLEGAL "Inquiry Commission" was set up, before which the prisoners were hailed, subjected to grilling.

THURSDAY, February 28, two prisoners, William Gordon and James Johnson were shot to death by guards in the Columbia jail.

THIRTEEN LEADING Negro citizens of Columbia are now held in bail up to $5,000 for the Grand Jury. Charges against them are unknown, but police officials have indicated they are working up a case of an "insurrection" against their victims. An unknown number of Negro citizens have been released on small bail. One defendant is in a Chattanooga hospital recovering from injuries received in the police attack.

LEGAL DEFENSE for the victims is being prepared by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

This summary prepared by National Federation for Constitutional Liberties,
205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613, New York 17, N.Y.

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CHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

actions set forth above, to raise funds for the campaign and for legal defense, to publish such material as becomes necessary to carry out these purposes.

5. Transmit this Resolution with a delegation from the conference to President Harry Truman.

African Methodist Epsicopal Church, Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D.C.; Alpha Kappa Alpha Non-Partisan Council; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; American Communications Association, C.I.O.; American Legion FDR Post & George Giles Post 87, Chicago, Ill.; American Veterans Committee, Chicago, Ill.; American Youth for Democracy; Chicago Action Council; Chicago Civil Liberties Committee; Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, Communist Party of U.S.A., also of Michigan; Congress for Civil Rights; Congress of Industrial Organizations; C.I.O. Maritime Committee; Congress of Women's Auxiliaries;

Delta Sigma Theta; Federation of Colored Women; Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers, CIO; Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6; Hudson County CIO Council; Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Institute of Applied Religion; International Fur and Leather Workers; International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Workers Order, Chicago, Ill.; Interracial Fellowship League; International Union Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; League of Women Shoppers; Methodist Federation for Social Service; Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, Ill; Michigan Civil Rights Federation;

National Association for the Advancement of Colorod People, also branches in Houston, Texas and Arlington, Virginia; National Council of Negro Women; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Lawyers Guild; National Maritime Union; National Negro Congress, also Washington Council; North Carolina Committee for Human Welfare; North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs; Southern Conference for Human Welfare; State County and Municipal Workers of America;

United Automobile Workers; United Cafeteria and Restaurant Union, CIO; United Electrical; Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 475 and Chicago Local; United Farm Equipment Workers Union, CIO, also Locals 107 and 108; United Federal Workers of America; United Office and Professional Workers of America; United Packinghouse Workers, also Locals 25 and 27; United People's Action Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.; United Steelworkers of America; Veterans-Citizens Committee to Oust Bilbo; Washington Industrial Union Council. (A number of individuals including writers, clergymen and professors also participated).

Copies of this resolution available from:

N.F.C.L. -- Room 1613, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
Room 810; 1029 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

uopwa 1-47

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THE NEGRO VETERAN FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM!

#60

61-7563-2

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By HOWARD JOHNSON

Reprinted from the May, 1947, issue of
Political Affairs

61-755 X-E 185

BETTER RACE RELATIONS

BULLETIN #4

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#61

PREJUDICE IS A PLEASURE
by Margaret Halsey

People who believe in racial equality sometimes find themselves drawn into discussions with people who most emphatically do not believe in it. To keep such discussions from being a pure waste of time and energy, a little simple strategy may be used.

In talking to prejudiced people, it is important to keep in mind that they are people. As such, their outward and observable behavior is the result of various inner causes of which they may or may not be aware. One should not be distracted and led away by their derogatory remarks about Negro Americans, but should concentrate on the underlying causes which produce these remarks.

You cannot make much impression on a prejudiced person unless you are conscious of him as a person. Hence, it produces better results if you can get him to talk about himself, rather than about Negroes. Instead of disputing his jaded stereotypes about Negro "inferiority," ask him who taught him the doctrine of that "inferiority." Concede right away that if one had one's self been raised in the town he came from, one would also be prejudiced.

The prejudiced person should feel that you regard him, not as a monster of evil, but as someone conditioned by an early training which, as a baby and a growing child, he couldn't possibly have escaped. In this way, the prejudiced person is given a consciousness of himself and his prejudice as two separate things -- which is the only possible basis on which he could be able to examine his prejudice and perhaps take it less for granted.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

CONTENTS

Margaret Halsey's Editorial — page 1, col. 1

Hats Off Department: An illuminating pamphlet that will prove useful in any inter-racial situation. — page 3, col. 2

Cutting the Gordian Knot (It's easy to meet Negro Americans) — page 2, col. 2

I See by the Papers - Or Do I? (About Negro babies in England) — page 1, col. 3

What the Bureau for Intercultural Education does for Race Relations — page 3, col. 1

ABOUT THIS BULLETIN

The publication of COLOR BLIND by Margaret Halsey elicited letters from people all over the country who wanted to know: "What can I do to improve race relations?" These bulletins are an attempt to answer that question. They are monthly or bi-monthly publications. Their major purpose is to provide an exchange of ideas, experiments, and information. In addition, they will try to give specific answers to specific questions, and to report on the various professional groups throughout the country, describing their purposes, locations, and needs.

The Bulletin is not intended as an all-purpose directive. It indicates a philosophy, a point of view; and it suggests techniques. You yourself will think of others. Send them in. They will be printed. Even more important, try them out, and send the results to the Bulletin. Even if you fail, you may give someone else an idea that in a different community and under different circumstances may succeed.

The group responsible for the Bulletin are amateurs who volunteer their work and supply the necessary funds. DONATIONS OF MONEY WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Such gifts should be sent to the professional groups listed and described in this and future bulletins.

Copies of this and future bulletins may be obtained by sending name, address, and a stamp.

Requests, suggestions, questions, and all other mail should be addressed to Dept. 8A, 210 West 90 Street, New York City 24.

I SEE BY THE PAPERS -- OR DO I?

(A Report On The Stories Of Illegitimate Negro Babies in England.)

In the spring of this year, a number of newspaper dispatches which were fairly widely circulated affirmed that Negro servicemen in England had left behind them thousands of illegitimate children and that these children were going to be shipped to the United States. Some of the newspaper articles said that a special ship had been chartered to bring them over, and it was alleged that the project had the blessing of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Several people wrote to us about these reports, and we investigated. The reports turned out to be typical of the fantastic exaggerations that grow up around any story of the sexual activity of the Negro American -- exaggerations which tell us more about the sex-obsessed mind of the white American than they do about the real life of the Negro American. There are not thousands of illegitimate Negro children in England, and no plans are afoot for bringing them to this country, either in a special ship or otherwise.

We secured copies of a report on the matter made for the League of Coloured Peoples, which is the British equivalent of the N. A. A. C. P., and of a letter from the late Dr. Harold A. Moody, president of the League to Aneurin Bevan, Minister Of Health.

The letter to Mr. Bevan alludes to "the general problem, which we understand is now being discussed, of how to get money out of Americans for their children here, whether black or white." Dr. Moody goes on to say,

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

613
7-14-49
Rec'd From Harold Roy Fontaine

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#62

Heartbreak in Georgia

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by joseph North

From Magnolia-scented Peachtree Street,- where Atlanta's old Confederate families hug the past, it is five hours by fast automobile to the wilderness near the hamlet of Americus, Georgia, where the children of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram endure the present.

Their mansion in the lonely woods is a two room, rickety cabin that houses 11 children. Seven are Mrs. Ingram's own; two her grandchildren. All are mothered by Mrs. Ingram's eldest daughter, Mrs. Geneva Rushin, who at 26 looks 16,--- a pretty wisp of a woman.

It is an unseasonably cold, wet day, but four of the children go barefoot; there are not enough shoes to go round. Burlap bags stretch across gaps in the roof. The windows are boarded up. Glass costs money and poverty blots out Georgia's bright sun.

THIS WOULD BE HEARTBREAK HOUSE, IF YOU COULD CALL IT A HOUSE

X-E185.61

RECD FROM HAROLD RAY FONTAINE ON 7-14-49 649

COLD BLOODED Murder!

#63

On Easter Sunday Andrew L. Hines, 36 year old unemployed Negro, was shot and killed by Oakland policeman Spencer O. Amundsen, in the presence of two wit-
nesses.

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THIS IS THE WAY THE WITNESSES DESCRIBE IT:

Enoch Miller Jr., in whose Oakland apartment the killing occurred, says the shooting was unprovoked by any action on Hines' part.

"Hines walked in the door with his hands up," Miller reported, "and turned around. As he turned around he let his hands down. He was shaking."

The police officer who followed Hines into the room with gun drawn, presumably to check Hines' story that he knew the occupant and was a resident of the house himself and not a peeping tom, then shouted at his victim, "Get your hands up".

"Hines was standing there shaking," Miller said. He did not raise his hand which had fallen to his side. It was then that the policeman fired the fatal shot into Hines' body.

The second witness, Mrs. Lena Lee, a cousin of Miller's, said she was too frightened to observe the details of the shooting. "Why did you bring this man in and shoot him?" - She asked Amundsen. "I thought he was going to kill usall" she added. Mrs. Lee had given Hines,who lived in therear of the house, something to eat only half an hour before hewas shot down before her eyes.

The police officer claimed that Hines, who was unarmed, reached his right hand toward his right rear pocket. At that point the rookie officer fired. Miller, who was directly behind Hines, said, "I didn't see him put his hand in his pocket."

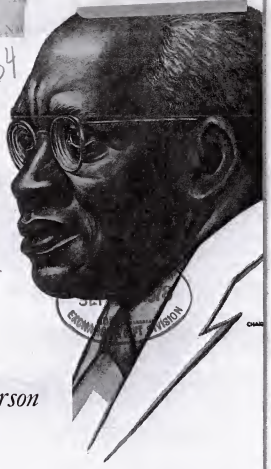
THIS CASE IS THE CLIMAX OF A LONG SERIES OF POLICE BRUTALITY CASES. ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN TO BRING ABOUT A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OR PROSECUTION OF THE KILLER COP.

Sign the petition. JOIN THE ORGANIZATION THAT IS FIGHTING POLICE BRUTALITY. Send donations for carrying on the fight to Civil Rights Congress, 228 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco. UNderhill 1-3184.

uopwa-34

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We Demand Freedom!



Two Addresses by

William L. Patterson

National Executive Secretary
Civil Rights Congress

10c

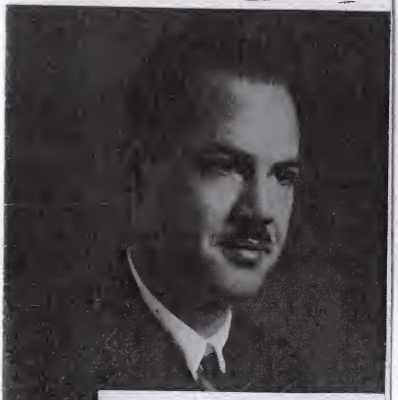
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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Defend our Civil Rights

By Judge Hubert T. Delany

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JUSTICE DELANY, who sits in the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, is the son of the late suffragan bishop of North Carolina, the Rt. Rev. Henry Beard Delany. He is an active Episcopal layman in the diocese of New York. This article is condensed from an address recently delivered in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. In replying to the introduction to his audience Justice Delany said: "I feel that this is one of the few churches in the country where, as a Negro Episcopalian, I am not only tolerated but really welcomed."

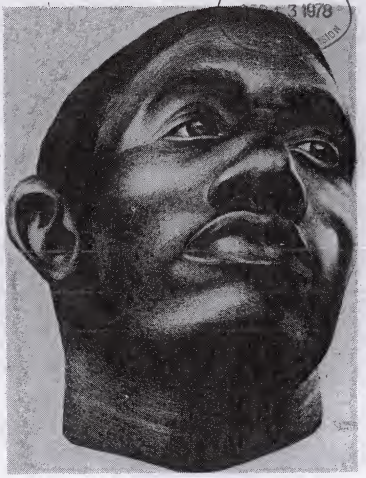
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An Appeal to Negro Youth

JOIN HANDS!

ACT NOW TO FREE WALTER LEE IRVIN

#66
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"Gideon" lithograph by Charles White

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 18-19, 1952

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL
Third Annual Convention
December 4-5-6, 1953
Chicago, Illinois

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ORGANIZATIONAL REPORT

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-- By Ernest Thompson
Director of Organization

Our Councils are dedicated to the task of leading the fight to improve conditions of the Negro masses, spelled out in jobs. To help organize and bring to the aid of the Negro people the organized strength of all workers and their unions. To aid in uniting the Negro people's organizations to help halt the economic decline that has been taking place among the Negro masses.

The concentration of the National Negro Labor Council on struggles for economic equality, for new jobs for Negro workers and with emphasis on jobs for Negro women already has proved to be the key -- the first long step to full freedom of the Negro people. Not only has it served to unite Negroes from broad sections of the community in common struggle, but it has proved to be the anvil upon which a high degree of unity between Negro and white workers has been forged.

The Negro people and their allies among the white workers have demonstrated again and again all over this land that the economic walls of Jim Crow come tumbling down under the force generated by the insistent demands and the organized struggles of a people united and determined to have freedom.

We have repeatedly said that if the job fight is to be won it has to be waged in basic industry. In many cases, however, our Council nationally and locally has not done so. We have had a tendency to work around the edges -- community stores here and there. The economic advance cannot be had by fighting alone. The back of Jim Crow must be broken and it can and will be broken in basic industry, for vast corporations reap billions in profits from Jim Crow jobs, pitting the black against the white and lowering the living standards of all. It is basic industry where organized white workers are, whose unity and support we must have to win the model contract clause, to win upgrading, opportunity to train, jobs for Negro women and youth.

It is around this task of carrying the fight to basic industry that our organization must be strengthened and put to work. The weight and influence of our program in the fight for jobs has already been felt in many phases of American life: in fighting and winning jobs in such places as Sears Roebuck, GE, public utilities and the beer industry, the white collar field, and numerous other business enterprises serving the Negro ghetto. We have proved the worth and effectiveness of the Council program. This convention and all of our Councils here represented have a chance to help electrify all of America in the jobs fight, if we immediately, seriously tackle basic industry.

Our jobs fight has brought a new awareness on the American scene of the evil effects of the poisonous ideology of white supremacy. More and more organizations, trade unions, Negro people's organizations, civic groups, church groups and others are adopting anti-discrimination programs, recognizing that Jim Crow

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THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES

FACTS FOR ALL AMERICANS

Compiled by
Howard Selsam

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Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York
1953

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WHERE THERE IS NO

STRUGGLE

#69

THERE CAN BE NO PROGRESS

OFFICIAL BULLETIN
OF THE
NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Vol.
No.

410 E WARREN—RM 214 DETROIT 1, MICH TEMPLE 2-7312

N.N.L.C. GENERAL [illegible] MEETS
[illegible] AUG 19 [illegible] CONVENTION

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M IS FOR MISSISSIPPI AND MURDER

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The TILL CASE and the NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT

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by EDWARD E. STRONG

Reprinted from
POLITICAL AFFAIRS
DECEMBER, 1955

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ACTION MEMO

ON THE

TILL CASE

Emmett Till

Based on a Report by Leon Litwin, and discussion, on the Till Case at the National Council Meeting - October 15, 16, 1955 - New York City

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#73

Ten Reasons Why The Regional School Plan Is Opposed



Our opposition to the current regional plan of education rests entirely on the fact that it is based on racial segregation.

The plan is:

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Interracial Brotherhood

The Acid Test of Democracy

FEB 13 1978 #74

WE SHARE the profound concern which is felt by many of our fellow-citizens over the increase of racial tension in the world and its manifestation in our own country in violent outbreaks in Mobile, Beaumont, Los Angeles, Detroit, New York, and a number of army camps. The way in which the American people deal with this problem has been characterized as "the acid test of democracy". And so it is for many important reasons.

The mere numerical size of the minorities in this country is one of these reasons. In round numbers the figures for continental United States are as follows:

Negroes	13,000,000	Chinese	77,000
Mexicans	3,500,000	Filipinos	45,000
Indians	362,000	Hindus	2,500
Japanese	127,000	Koreans	1,800

If we add four-and-a-half million Jews and the colored populations of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, we have over twenty million more,—a grand total of not far from forty million.

Furthermore, in our relations with every one of these minorities, prejudice and discrimination, in many cases on a large scale and of the most flagrant kind, are practiced.

Whatever the means for overcoming evil in which people may believe—and the Fellowship of Reconciliation emphatically repudiates the method of war—it is in any event manifestly impossible to struggle effectively against racism of the Hitler or Japanese militarist variety, if we practice the very evil we abhor, and deny in our own national life the concepts of democracy and brotherhood for which we profess to stand. FORTUNE magazine observed: "America's Constitution, like Christianity, is based on the principle that every man is born with an inalienable right to equality of opportunity. Whether or not this assumption is 'realistic', we must either stick to it or change sides. Anything else would be not only immoral, it would be a military mistake. For men do not die for causes they are cynical about; and they cannot conquer on behalf of a principle they discount."

The manpower problem, about which there is such constant and anguished complaint, is incapable of solution so long as we fail to utilize fully the labor and skill of the millions who compose our minorities; and this is possible only if discrimination is not practiced. To an important extent it is because the issue of discrimination is not squarely faced that we are now threatened with a move to impose total conscription

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Negro Workers!

ARE YOU

PROTECTED?

WAGES ARE YOUR ONLY INCOME!

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•

Your Wages Must Cover:

1. Cost of feeding yourself and family.
2. Cost of clothing for yourself and family.
3. Cost of shelter—keeping a roof over your head.

This Is Not All! Your Meagre Wages Must Provide Some Protection for Yourself and Family In Event of Sickness or Death.

•

Do you belong to an organization that will help you when you get sick?

When you get sick your wages stop—you need a doctor, money for medicine, money to buy food, etc., for the family. ARE YOU PREPARED TO MEET SUCH EMERGENCIES? You can join the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER *that will pay you sick benefit at the lowest cost.*

•

Do you belong to an organization that will help you when death strikes?

Death becomes a double tragedy when there is no money to bury the dear one who has departed. If it happens to be the breadwinner, the family is left destitute, UNLESS you are protected. *The International Workers Order offers you low cost life insurance that will cover funeral expenses and will leave some money for the family to live on.*

•

The INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER offers you at a cost to fit your pocketbook

LIFE INSURANCE OF $100 TO $2000
Sick Benefit of $4, $6, $8, and $10 per week

Join the
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

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PROMISE

"We must make the Federal Government a friendly and vigorous defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans. And again I mean all Americans. Our national government must show the way."

— PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN to the 38th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

#76

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The Story of DISCRIMINATION in GOVERNMENT

PERFORMANCE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

FROM :

DATE: 1/27

SUBJECT:

John

Attached are the applications I talked to you about except for color - they look like good girls.

ND 303
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From Abbeville, Alabama...

"I Hope and Trust God Something Will Be Done About It..."

#77

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A PLEA for EQUAL JUSTICE

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Committee for
EQUAL JUSTICE FOR MRS. RECY TAYLOR
112 East 19th Street • Room 204 • New York 3, N. Y.

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"LOADED WITH DYNAMITE!

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—RUSSELL McLAUCHLIN, *Detroit News*

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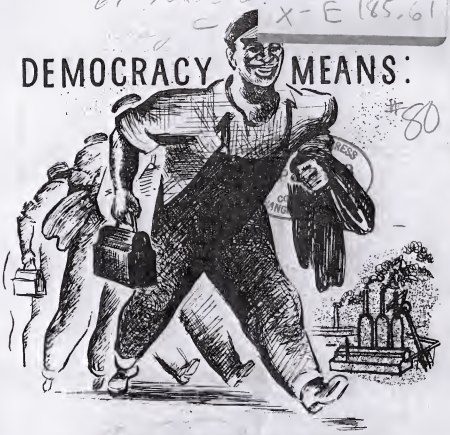
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THE TRUTH ABOUT COLUMBIA TENNESSEE CASES

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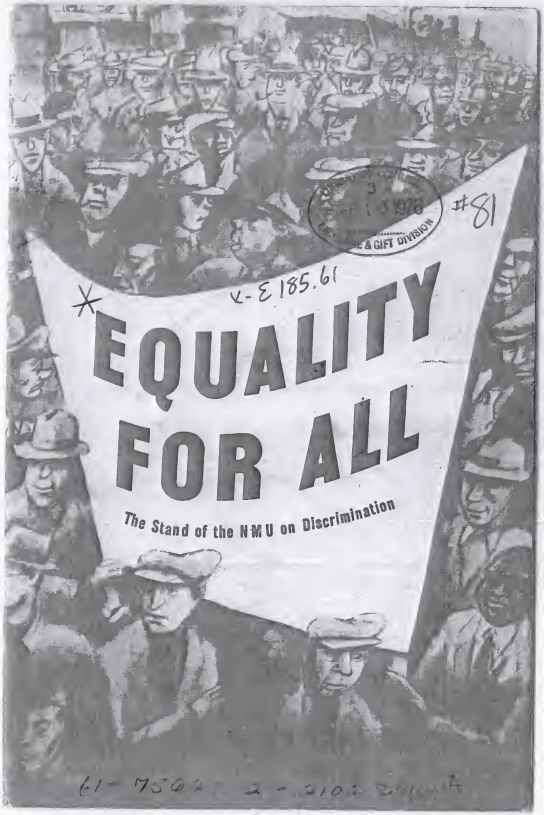
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YOU CAN HELP
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Washington, D. C.

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THE NEGRO VETERAN

and the

CHURCH



By

ST. CLAIR DRAKE

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Brotherhood and Willow Run

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We are fighting for the right of men to live together as members of one family rather than as masters and slaves. We are fighting that the spirit of brotherhood which we prize in this country may be practiced here and by free men everywhere. It is our promise to extend such brotherhood earthwide which gives hope to all the world. The war makes the appeal of Brotherhood Week stronger than ever.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

★ ★ ★

LET'S REALLY BECOME BROTHERS BY OPENING WILLOW LODGE TO NEGRO WORKERS

★ ★ ★.

Published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

446 EAST WARREN AVENUE TE. 1-3609

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

JAMES J. McCLENDON, M.D., President

33

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One Nation, Indivisible!

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THE NEGRO IN THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION

BY

KELLY MILLER

Author: "Race Adjustment"—"Out of the House of Bondage"—"Appeal to Conscience"—"Disgrace of Democracy" Etc., Etc.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRICE TEN CENTS

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"Unconditional Surrender" of the Axis

and

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Full Democracy in America

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS
307 LENOX AVENUE
New York, 27, N. Y.

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Dale Comm.
Communist P.
of Missouri

for VICTORY

#88

NEGRO RIGHTS MUST BE GRANTED NOW!



Joe Louis says . . . . .

"I am fighting for my country. There's a lot of things wrong with America, but Hitler won't fix it."

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CRY OUT, AMERICA!

FOR SWIFT JUSTICE TO END "WHITE SUPREMACY" MURDERS

Copy D

VITO MARCANTONIO, President
International Labor Defense
112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

I have written ( ) (again) ( ) to the Attorney General, demanding federal action under the Federal Civil Rights Law, which applies in these cases, to stop lynchings and lynch-murders of Negroes by law enforcement officers.

I shall get ..... individuals and ..... organizations to act on this matter, and I shall inform you of the action they take.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

(Send in this form with or without a contribution, but fill out the bottom line if you can.)

I enclose $..... to help spread this campaign of the ILD.

VITO MARCANTONIO, President
International Labor Defense
112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

(Send in this form with or without a contribution, but fill out the bottom line if you can.)

I enclose $..... to help spread this campaign of the ILD.

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UNITED STATES REPORT

INTERIM BULLETIN

April 1956

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Round-up on Segregation and the South

JANUARY President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message proposes a bi-partisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights - particularly of the right to vote - and economic pressures designed to kill all opposition to racial discrimination and segregation.

State Governors Griffin of Georgia, Coleman of Mississippi, Timmerman of South Carolina and Stanley of Virginia meet in Richmond, Va., and agree to recommend to their State legislatures:

1. A resolution of interposition (protest against the Supreme Court decision on ending segregation in public education).
2. A request to Congress for protection of the States and their people against present and future encroachment by the Central Government.
3. Laws to protect the States' sovereignty and the rights of the people.

Southern Congressmen attack the Supreme Court decision: Rep. Williams (D, Miss.): "The nine Justices have committed an act of treason against the Constitution of the United States." Rep. Rivers (D, South Carolina): "We do not propose to have our institutions destroyed by that outfit" (the Supreme Court).

An official referendum in Virginia voted 2 to 1 for an amendment to the State Constitution, to permit payment of public funds for tuition at private segregated schools.

The NAACP supports an amendment, sponsored by Negro Congressman Powell (D, N.Y.), to the School Construction Aid Bill, to ensure that no federal funds for school construction should go to States (or school districts) which do not comply with the Supreme Court ruling.

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of NAACP, describes Mississipi as "a system built upon racial oppression... exercised through almost complete political disfranchisement, through terror and violence, and economic exploitation... more than a political system ... a system of terror and violence, even murder." Wilkins charges that, if Negroes in Mississippi were allowed to vote, "Senator Eastland would not be in the U.S. Senate." (Rep. Williams, mentioned above, was elected when only 1,000 votes were cast out of a population of 400,000 in his Mississipi district.)

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#91

Issued by -
N. Y. State School Commission

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STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION

LESSON I

Introduction:

I. The struggle for Negro Liberation is so important to the working class that it becomes imperative for white and Negro people to understand the Negro question and its relation to the working class movement in this country.

No surer touchstone of revolutionary understanding than the degree to which a person understands the struggle for the national liberation of the Negro people and its relation to the struggle for emancipation of the working class.

II. Development of Nations
- A. Modern nations as products of capitalism.
  1. 1789-1871 - Period of Bourgeois Revolution.
- B. Period of Colonial Expansion
  1. 1871-1914 - Period in which capitalist nations engaged in colonial expansion (Africa, Asia, Latin America).
- C. Post-War Period.

III. What is a Nation
- A. A nation is a historically constituted community of people, common language, territory, common economic life, common culture.

IV. Period of Second International (Socialist)
- A. Africans, Asiatics and other oppressed peoples not included in their discussions.
- B. Lenin opposed position of the Second International on national-colonial question.
  1. Tore down wall between blacks, Europeans and Asiatics.
  2. Refuted compromising theory of Second International on self-determination of nation's (cultural) autnomy.
  3. Stated right of self-determination must include right of oppressed nations to separation if so desired.
  4. Contended that inevitable fusion of mankind must be voluntary.

V. How the national question has been solved in the Soviet Union.
- A. Brief history of struggle of Jewish, Ukrainian and other nationalities.
  1. More than 60 in the Soviet Union.
- B. Right of self-determination granted.
- C. National question since Seventh World Congress.

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LYNN COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SEGREGATION IN T S

Formerly **NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR WINFRED LYNN**

101 WEST 46TH STREET : NEW YORK 19, N. Y. : LO. 5-7518

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Carey McWilliams
Morris Milgram
Herbert T. Miller
A. J. Muste
E. Pauline Myers
William Stuart Nelson
Liston M. Oak
Richard Parrish
A. Philip Randolph
Rev. Frederick Reustle

Dear Friend:

"Is this the freedom we are fighting for?" These words from a soldier writing from the Pacific might well be yours or ours. For they echo widespread sentiment against the shame of segregating men and women in our armed forces because of their color.

In the armed services Jim Crow practice is the rule; integration the exception. And this practice carried over into a peace time army will continue to foster race prejudice and race hatred.

The enclosed leaflet tells of a few of the indignities resulting from a segregated army and navy. You no doubt know of many more.

Since its inception the Lynn Committee has carried on an incessant fight to end military Jim Crow. Some of our activities are listed in the leaflet. With your help, we can do more. We need funds for legal action, for publicity, for educational programs.

Won't you aid in this fight for freedom and racial equality?

Our work is carried on solely by funds from people like you. Please make your contribution as generous as possible -- and send it today.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

Williams

S. Schuyler

16

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A #93

ROUT McCARTHYITES IN HOUSING FIGHT!

The McCarthyite race-baiting elements and profit hungry real estate sharks have suffered a temporary set-back in their attempt to oust a Negro family from the Harvard-Lee area, and to foment race-hatred and violence there.

But they have by no means given up. They are already at work to organize misguided white residents to bar further entry of Negroes and other groups into the area. There is grave danger that these fascist-minded organizers may yet provoke strife and violence!

NO COMPROMISE BY AUTHORITIES!

While asserting the legal rights of the Negro family, Mayor Burke adopted a compromising position which can only give comfort and encouragement to the race-baiters when he declared, according to the press: "You can best protect your property values by getting together as a neighborhood group and supervising the selling of houses in the area."

Such a statement facilitates the efforts of the real estate profiteers and bankers in the Harvard-Lee area and elsewhere in their efforts to deny the Negro people their inalienable right to decent housing.

FOR FULL VICTORY THRU UNITED ACTION!!!

It would be a grave mistake to consider that complete victory has been won, or that continued and growing vigilance and mass support is no longer needed! The people of Cleveland must not permit the matter to rest here -- they can and must fight on to complete victory!

1) All attempts to prevent the Negro people and others from moving into the Harvard-Lee area, or any other area must be thwarted! Mayor Burke must be called upon to clarify or retract his compromising statement!
2) The Mayor, City Council and the Community Relations Board must be called on to investigate, expose and prosecute the fomenters of hate and violence against the Negro people!
3) Full and continued protection for the Negro family, the Stewarts, must be guaranteed.
4) Spread the fight for the rights and protection of the Stewarts in all trade union, community and church organizations.
5) In view of the approaching city elections, every municipal candidate must be called on to state his position on the housing rights of the Negro people and for an expanded Municipal Housing Program .

A temporary and incomplete victory against the local imitators of McCarthy has been won. It proves that McCarthyism, which is anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-labor and against religious social action, can be defeated if the people unite and fight back. This is the path to ousting McCarthyism in all its vicious forms from American political life!

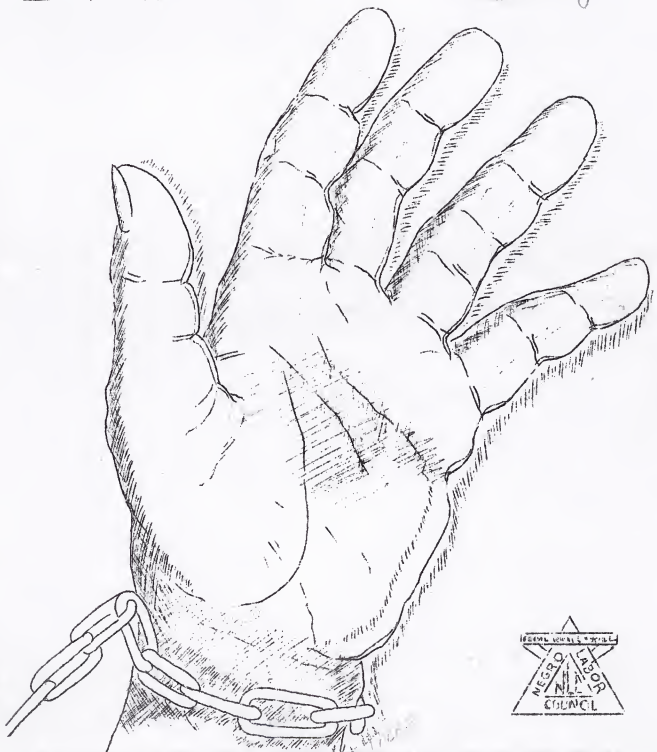
Issued as a public service By: Cuyahoga County Communist Party
2226 East 55th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

61-1563-2-35 X-E-85.611

#94

FREE OUR HAND

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NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

A REPORT FROM THE SOUTH TO THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

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1000 and 1 DAYS in THE "DEATH HOUSE"

#95

May 23, 1950 is Wesley Robert Wells birthday. He will be 43 years old.

On May 23, 1950, Wesley Robert Wells will have completed 1000 and 1 days in death row!

Mr. Wells has spent twenty-three years of his forty-three years in prison. Twelve of the twenty-three years spent in prisons were spent in solitary or segregated cells.

The first "crime" that Mr. Wells paid with twelve years in prison, was for grand theft.

The second "crime" which has Mr. Wells in prison today, was for petty theft resulting from driving a car without the owner's permission. He was given one to five years, but to date has already spent eight years in payment for this "crime"!

The brutal treatment that Wesley Wells received in the course of twenty years imprisonment has not been as a result of the "crimes" committed, but rather because first he is a Negro, second because he is a man with dignity and has demanded respect as a human being!

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F L A S H F L A S H

Another victory in the fight to save Wesley Robert Wells' life..

March 29, 1950 - Federal Judge Louis Goodman ruled that Wesley Robert Wells was denied "due process" of law when he was sentenced to die for throwing a cuspidor at a Folsom prison guard.

Wesley R. Wells was granted another 90 day stay of execution pending further litigation on the case.

JUSTICE NOT VENGEANCE IS THE LAW

HELP GIVE WELSEY WELLS A CHANCE TO LIVE

1. Contribute to the Wesley Wells Freedom Fund through the Civil Rights Congress.
2. On May 21 will you say a prayer for Wells.
3. On May 22 wire or write Gov. Earl Warren, Sacramento, Calif,, reminding him that Wells has spent 1000 days in the death cell.
4. On May 23 send birthday greetings to W.R. Wells, Prison 24155, San Quentin, Calif.
5. Sign petitions that are being forwarded to Gov. Warren, asking that he give Wells executive clemency.

Wesley Wells Defense Committee
Ted Weaver, Exec. Sec'y
507 South Hill Street MAdison 6-5121
Los Angeles, California

uopwa-9

FOR EVIDENTIARY PURPOSES
THIS PUBLICATION MUST NOT BE
MARKED IN ANY MANNER EXCEPT
HERE FILE NUMBERS ARE.

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PETITION

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE PASSAGE OF S. 1456

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THE full enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of this nation, regardless of race, color or creed, is the basis of the American democratic form of government.

DISCRIMINATION against Negroes in public places in the District of Columbia is a flagrant denial of fundamental rights and is a travesty upon democracy in the nation's capital.

WE, the undersigned, petition the Congress of the United States to enact into law S. 1456, a Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia which will provide penalties for discrimination in public places against any person on account of race, color or creed.

Name	Address	City

Return to THE WASHINGTON CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1333 R Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

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61-7063-2-387

Copy A

NEGRO LIBERATION

#97

by Harry Haywood

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

61-7563-X-340

X-Files 61

Resolution of the Minority on the Negro Question

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#98

by J. R. Johnson

The history of the Negro question and the American revolutionary movement in general, and the Trotskyist movement in particular, makes it imperative at this stage to outline in however brief a form the rôle of the Negroes in the political development of American society.

In 1776 the masses of the Negroes played no initiatory rôle and the revolution would have taken the general course it did if not one single Negro lived in the United States. However, as soon as the actual revolutionary struggle began, the Negroes compelled the revolutionary bourgeoisie to include the rights of Negroes among the rights of man. The Negroes themselves played a powerful part in the military struggle of the revolution.

Between 1800 and 1830 the Negroes, disappointed in the results of the revolution, staged a continuous series of revolts. By 1831 the petty-bourgeois democracy of the United States entered upon a period of widespread egalitarian and humanitarian agitation. Disappointed by their failures between 1800 and 1830, the Negro slaves in the South, aided by free Negroes in the North, sought their freedom by mass flight. Owing to this spontaneous action, the petty-bourgeois movement for the rights of the common man was soon dominated by the struggle for the abolition of slavery. The link between the Northern bourgeoisie and the Southern planters was far stronger by 1860 than the link between the colonial bourgeoisie and the British in 1776. The Northern bourgeoisie used all possible means to avoid the revolutionary clash. The most powerful subjective influence which forced the irrepressibility of the conflict upon the consciousness of the people was the agitation of the petty-bourgeoisie, stimulated, maintained and intensified over the years by the refusal of the masses of slaves to accept their position. In the course of the Civil War the revolutionary actions of the masses of the Negroes in the South played a decisive rôle in the winning of the Northern victory.

In the agrarian movement of the '90s in the South the Negro farmers and semi-proletarians, independently organized to the extent of a million and a quarter in the National Colored Farmers Alliance, were a militant and powerful wing of the Populist movement. They supported the break with the Republican Party and the proposal for a third party with social as well as economic aims.

The importance of the Negro in a revolutionary situation has grown with the development of the American economy. Conversely, however, racial prejudice against the Negroes has also grown. Between 1830 and 1860 the Southern planters cultivated the theory of Negro inferiority to a degree far exceeding that of earlier slavery days, being driven to do this by the increasing divergences between the developing bourgeois democracy in the United States and the needs of the slave economy. To conquer the formidable threat of white and Negro unity, particularly that represented by Populism, the Southern plantocracy elevated race consciousness to the position of a principle. The whole country was injected with this idea. Thus, side by side with his increasing *integration* into production which becomes more and more a social process, the Negro becomes more than ever conscious of his *exclusion* from democratic privileges as a separate racial group in the community. *This dual movement is the key to the Marxist analysis of the Negro question in the U. S. A.*

At the same time in the country as a whole, as in the world at large, the rights of democracy become more and more a burning political question in view of the widespread attack of declining bourgeois society upon the principles of democracy in general. Simultaneously, the rise of the labor movement brings increasing consciousness of labor as a social force in the reorganization of society. Thus the Negro in his century and a half old struggle for democratic rights is increasingly confronted with the subjective consciousness of himself as an oppressed racial minority and the objective consciousness of labor as the great bulwark of democracy in the country at large.

It is in the light of this contradiction that we must trace the development among Negroes of the sense of nationalistic oppression and the modern efforts to free themselves from it.

Negro Nationalism: First Phase

The first reaction of the masses of the Negroes to the consolidation of the Solid South was the policy of Booker T. Washington, who counselled submission, industrial training, and the development of Negro business. For the moment the Negroes in the South seemed to acquiesce. But in reality there grew up a furious but suppressed hatred of whites at the oppression and particularly at the racial humiliation to which Negroes were now being subjected. *The appreciation of this is fundamental to any understanding of the Negro question.*

During World War I the needs of Northern industry brought a million Negroes to the North. The suppressed resentment burst out and was organized and misled as Garveyism. Thus this essentially nationalistic explosion took place immediately the Negroes gained some integration into American society which allowed them free expression. Its first significance was the indication that it gave of the powerful force of social protest which smouldered in the hearts of Negroes. Its second is the fact that it took place precisely because the Negro had made economic and social progress.

The Negro and Organized Labor

The Negroes, due to their place as the most oppressed section of the labor force and their sense of national oppression, have always shown themselves on the whole exceptionally ready to join the forces of organized labor. The exclusion of Negroes from the AFL corresponded to a period of class collaboration practiced by the AFL leadership. When the IWW raised the banner of militant trade unionism among the most oppressed and exploited sections of the working population, Negro labor responded both as rank and filers and as good organizers. Moreover, the IWW gave the Negroes the sense of a social program for the regeneration of society to which also the Negroes have always been responsive.

In 1932 the Negroes, like the rest of the labor movement, followed the New Deal program with its vast promises of a new order in America. But the Roosevelt government, while of necessity including the Negroes in its social service program for the unemployed, did nothing to implement its vague promises for the amelioration of the national oppression of Negroes in the country.

The CIO, being mainly an organization of the heavy industries, was compelled to organize the Negroes in great industries like steel and auto or face the impossibility of any organization at all. The Negro masses, despite some hesitation, responded magnificently and today they constitute powerful and progressive groups in many unions of the CIO.

This entry into the militant trade-union movement is undoubtedly of great significance not only for organized labor as a whole but for the Negro people. Yet the main struggle of the Negro masses in the United States has been and until the achievement of socialism will continue to be their struggle for their democratic rights as a nationally oppressed minority. Their entry into the ranks of organized labor does not lessen their sense of national oppression. On the contrary, it increases it and, in full accordance with their rôle in past American revolutionary crisis and the developing antagonisms of American society, this independent action of the Negro masses is already playing a rôle in relation to the American proletariat which constitutes one of the most important elements in the struggle for socialism.

Negro Nationalism: Second Phase

The tumultuous world situation, the loud-voiced shrieking of democracy by Anglo-American imperialism and the increasing demands of organized labor in America for greater and greater extension of its democratic rights, stimulated in the Negro people by the beginning of World War I a more than usually intensive desire to struggle for equality. Driven by the necessities of war, the Roosevelt government called upon the people of America to make the great sacrifices necessary for war in the name of democracy. At the same time, however, the special needs and practices of Southern society and industry as a whole, fortified by the now deeply-ingrained race prejudice of American society, prohibited any extension of democracy to the Negro people. Instead the persecution and discrimination of World War I have been intensified. The violent attacks and humiliations to which the Negro people have been subjected, in the Army in particular, have raised the indignation of the Negro masses to a high pitch.

The Negroes have responded with a nation-wide offensive. This offensive, which specially sought the right of entry into industry and also into Jim Crow unions, has expressed itself not only in mass movements but in a growing determination to struggle in

61-7573-2-53
EXCHANGE

To Delegates to the Third National Negro Congress

DEAR DELEGATE:

The Third National Negro Congress is over. But the decisions of this epoch-making national meeting must be carried out. This is your job. It is your job to take these decisions back to the members of your organization: to get them to act NOW on important resolutions adopted at the Congress. With your support the National Negro Congress will fulfill its purpose as the united effort of the Negro people and the friends of Negro freedom to win economic and social justice for our people, to keep our country out of war.

In order to aid you in making your report as quickly as possible, we send you now basic information concerning the Congress: a copy of my report to the Third Congress, a copy of the address of John L. Lewis, and this statement on the composition of the Congress, a summary of the major resolutions adopted by the Congress with an indication as to what action is immediately requested of you and your organization. We had to make a choice between waiting until stenographic transcripts of all Congress material was available or sending you immediately the principal information. We have chosen the latter course. Within a few weeks, complete copies of other important speeches and resolutions will be made available to you. For the present we hope the material we do send will help you in your report to your organization.

Here are things you can do for us: 1. Note carefully the suggestions made for handling resolutions by your organization; 2. Send us a report giving us information as to the action taken by your organization on your report to them. We need to keep in closest touch with you on these matters. Let us know what is happening in your community and your organization so that we can include it in the national bulletin which we plan to issue shortly.

Let us have your suggestions as to our work. Let us know how the National Negro Congress or its local council in your community can help your organization in solving its problems. It is in this way that we can guarantee the maximum results from our combined efforts to win a better day for the Negro people.

Cordially yours,

John P. Davis

National Secretary.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

Because of the controversy which it has caused, we quote in full the resolution on UNITY WITH LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE.

WHEREAS: Five years of struggle teach us that the further gains for our people depend upon two factors: one, the degree of unity and collaboration which we can create amongst the Negro people and their organizations on the basis of a common unifying program; and two, the degree which our united Negro peoples movement is linked with and collaborates with the movements and organizations of its friends and its allies—the trade unions, the youth movement, the farmers and all other progressive and liberal organizations of the American people making for democracy and peace, and

WHEREAS: Long has the Negro worker awaited the extended hand of organized labor, and

WHEREAS: The Negro people should be happy to accept the invitation of John L. Lewis to come to a working agreement with the mighty forces of labor and to go forward to victory, be it therefore

RESOLVED That the delegates to this Congress unanimously and enthusiastically accept the invitation of Mr. Lewis to the National Negro Congress to arrive at a working agreement with Labor's Non-Partisan League on the basis of the program of the Congress.

RESOLVED That a Committee of five be appointed by the incoming Executive Committee to explore the possibilities by which this Congress can work together with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Now, this resolution means just what it says. It does not mean that the Congress has affiliated with the C.I.O. or any other labor body. It does not mean that we will be subject to direction from any body outside of the democratically elected National Executive Board of the Congress whom you placed in office. The National Negro Congress has on hundreds of occasions given its best efforts in support of A. F. of L. unions. It will continue to do so. On the BASIS OF THE PROGRAM OF THE CONGRESS the committee elected at our national executive board meeting will EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES of working with Labor's Non-Partisan League. In this same spirit we will seek cooperation with ANY organization which will support our program for jobs, peace, democratic rights, for passage of the anti-lynching bill, the Geyer poll tax bill and other legislation vital to the needs of the Negro people. We ask you to place this resolution before your organization in this light, in order to do away with the wild rumors which enemies of unity are attempting to spread.

Because of the grave problems facing the country because of the war hysteria, we quote in full our resolution on the IMPERIALIST WAR:

WHEREAS: The Negro people of America, though having fought with bravery and heroism in every war America has fought from Boston

#108

MANUAL OF ORGANIZATION



NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

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#101

? What Think You Of Me ?



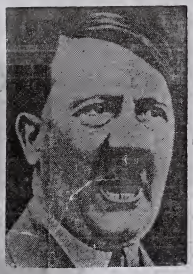
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AS A PROPHET?

Now, that the things I predicted, are upon you.

READ FOR YOUR OWN ENLIGHTENMENT

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HITLER
Ex-Fuehrer

HITLER ISN'T DEAD

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He's writing for the New York Daily News, under several aliases . . . but mostly, O'Donnell.
We veterans thought Hitler was dead, but the Daily News has resurrected Hitler . . .
In several guises . . . but mostly under the by-line of John O'Donnell.

AND YOU?
Will you continue to buy the Daily News? . . . Read the Daily News? . . .

DO YOU REALIZE?
The anti-semitism of today is the anti-democracy of tomorrow?
ONCE YOU MAKE THE JUMP FROM DEMOCRACY TO ????? . . . The rest comes easy.
FASCISTS THE WORLD OVER including the United States, have no trouble in turning from
ANTI-SEMITISM to ANTI-CATHOLICISM

IT's a cinch for Fascists . . . In Atlanta, Ga., you are anti-Negro,
In New York, anti-Jewish . . . in Chicago, anti-Polish . . . a few easy steps.
BUT . . . without realizing it, you have become a FASCIST . . . and

ANTI-AMERICAN

Let's stop NATIVE FASCISM IN ITS TRACKS . . . NOW

DON'T BUY THE NEWS

DON'T READ THE NEWS

DON'T SUPPORT THE NEWS

We Veterans fought against Fascism in Europe and Asia
DO WE HAVE TO FIGHT IT OVER AGAIN IN THE UNITED STATES?
WAKE UP, FELLOW AMERICANS

61-7559-2-5882 copy A

Veteran's Committee A[illegible]iscriminatio

Office, Hotel Diplomat, 108 We[illegible] w York City

STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION

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#103

I. The struggle for Negro liberation is so important to the working class--that is becomes imperative for white and Negro people to understand the Negro question and its relation to the working class movement in this country. No surer touchstone of revolutionary understanding - than the degree to which a person understands the struggle for emancipation of the working class.

A--Period of 2nd International (Socialist)
1--Africans - Asiatics and other oppressed peoples not included in their discussions.

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II. Lenin opposed position of the 2nd International on national colonial question.

A--Tore down wall between Blacks-Europeans and Asiatics
B--Refuted conpromising theory of 2nd International on self-determination of nation's (cultural) autonomy.
C--Stated right of self-determination must include right of oppressed nations to separation if so desired.
D--Contended that inevitable fusion of mankind must be voluntary.

III. How the national question has been solved in the Soviet Union.

A--Brief history of struggle of Jewish, Ukrainian and other nationalities.
1--More than 60 in the Soviet Union.
B--Right of self-determination granted.

IV. Why is Negro question a national question.

A--Because from the standpoint of its peculiarity, namely, as an oppressed nation, which is an extraordinarily distressing situation of national oppression - not only in view of prominent racial distinctions (color of skin, etc.) but because of deep social antagonisms (remnants of slavery).

V. What is a nation.

A--A nation is a historically developed community of people, common language, territory, common economic life, common culture.

VI. Negroes are a nation.

A--Common language - English
1--English and U.S. speak same language and are two distinct nations.
B--Common economic life.
1--Predominantly engaged in agriculture in Black Belt.

(2) Economic Ties - Buying and selling relationship

BAR
X-E185.61
61-7563-2-1/1Cop-1
#104

OUTLINE OF SUMMARY
OF
INSTITUTE ON RACE RELATIONS

BY ERNEST GOODMAN

AUSP. - CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION
CA 6278 530 INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING DETROIT

I. THE INSTITUTE

1. Attendance Figures

a) More than 500 persons attended the six sessions

b) They represented 125 organizations consisting of labor unions, nationality groups, churches, public agencies, Negro, Jewish, Womens', civic, professional and youth organizations.

2. The large enrollment and the exceptionally broad representation indicates the great interest and deep concern in our community with the problems arising from Negro segregation and discrimination.

a) It demonstrates something more - a conviction that the time has come to do something.

II. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS FIVE SESSIONS

1. FIRST SESSION - DR. MAX YERGAN----

Director, Council for African Affairs;
President, National Negro Congress ---
Topic---"History of the Struggle for Equality of the Negro People".

a) The African civilization from which the Negro people were torn had reached a high point of development in its culture, science and forms of government.

b) Slavery

---The Negroes did not remain docile as slaves. Hundreds of revolts and insurrections occurred led by Negroes.

---And Negroes fought for freedom in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

c) The Reconstruction period

---Contrary to most text books in our schools, the period after the Civil War was a period of expanding freedom in the south. The Negroes, although just liberated from slavery, developed leadership for a new and free south. But the ruthless suppression by the KKK and by other methods, prevented the growth of freedom not only for the Negroes but for the great majority of whites as well.

2. SECOND SESSION - DR. WINTON KROGMAN----

Professor Sociology and Anthropology Univ. of Chicago
---"Science Challenges Racism"

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*HOUSING OF NEGRO FAMILIES

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

PRICE, FIVE CENTS



WISE MEN NE'ER SIT AND WAIL THEIR LOSS,
BUT CHEERLY SEEK HOW TO REDRESS.

- SHAKESPEARE

A STUDY AND SURVEY MADE BY EDITORS OF THE VOICE NEWSPAPER, HOWARD W. COLES AND ELSIE P. COLES, R.N., GRADUATE OF HARLEM HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY AND QUALIFIED SOCIAL INVESTIGATOR.

61-7559-2-82
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#106

FEPC AND THE MINORITY MACHINE

The Conquest of American Cities

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By
Robert H. Williams



Communist and Zionist agents are moving a stream of racial "minorities" into American industrial cities and states for revolutionary purposes.

They plan to capture or destroy these industrial centers.

They have launched a powerful drive for more "minority" immigration to feed the Minority Machine, and for an FEP Commission, by which they could give your job to a political captive.

At the same time, they are trying to lure America into a world dictatorship, using "world peace" as bait.

What will you do about it?

X- E185.615 #107

CALLING ALL WHITE TEXANS!

The Attorney General of Texas needs our help in Tyler this Friday, September 28 10 A. M. Can you be there?

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We must be there with our Confederate flags and slogans. Bring yours. If you cannot attend, send a wire to Judge Otis Dunagan on granting the injunction. Do your part.

On October 2, we shall picket Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee at the Shamrock, 7 P. M. Bring your flag and slogan. Texans don't like integrated storm troopers.

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#108

VIRGINIANS ON GUARD!

NOW DAMN ALL race-mixers

the stink: ROOSE, HARRY & IKE

GOD BLESS JEFF/ JAX/ & JOHN ADAMS

also ABE

LOATHE CARPET-BAG

DESPISE scalawag

HATE mongrelizer

(pink punks, flat-chested highbrows, homos, perverts, freaks, golf-players, poodle dogs, hot-eyed socialists, Fabians, scum, mould on top of the omelette, Myerization of news, liars for hire: the press-gang, degenerate liberals crying for petrefaction of putrefaction, complaining the s--- used to be blacker and richer, SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS, new dealers, Said Ben: "Better keep 'em out or yr/ grandchildren will curse you..."

#109 X-E185.615 .A5

Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

Ministry of Information Black Paper

POSITION OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF DEFENSE ON THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ELECTION AND THE CANDIDACY OF JOHN GEORGE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Kathleen Cleaver
Communications Secretary

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Presented to the Alameda County
Peace and Freedom Party Meeting
Berkeley, Calif. Jan. 31, 1968

A VERY CRUCIAL issue is being debated tonight, a very complex and crucial issue which directly involves the life of Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense. In order that the discussion follow informed and political lines, not racial and emotional sensations, the Black Panther Party for Self Defense has prepared the following position paper to elucidate and define its position on the Democratic Party, on black participation in the Democratic Party, on the function of electoral politics in the black community, and on the candidacy of Huey P. Newton for the Seventh Congressional District.

* * *

IN THE ARTICLE, "The Case for an Independent Black Political Party," in the current issue of the *International Socialist Review* the following statement concisely illustrates the position of black people in regard to the Democratic Party: "Under duress it throws black people a few concessions, a few posts, a few tokens to placate them though it has no intention of ending racism. The two-party set-up fosters the illusion that black people will get freedom through gradual reform of capitalism and its institutions.

The history of the past hundred years testifies that this is a lie. Black people will never be liberated by supporting political parties that are controlled by their oppressors and that are so constructed and operated that they will always be controlled by their oppressors." Malcolm X's description of the government, which is controlled by the Democratic Party, is the most accurate: a conspiracy to deprive black people of voting rights, economic opportunities, decent housing and decent education.

These statements of fact aside, the black vote is the bulwark of the Democratic Party, allowing it to control city, state, and federal government. In "The Ballot or the Bullet," Malcolm said, "They get all the Negro vote and after they get it, the Negro gets nothing in return. All they did when they got to Washington was give a few big Negroes big jobs. These big Negroes didn't need jobs, they already had jobs. That's camouflage, that's trickery, that's treachery, that's window dressing."

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense says that the black community needs no more window dressing, no more trickery, no more treachery. What the black community needs is real political power — black power for black people — and that will never come through the Democratic Party.

There is a long tradition of bootlickers, uncle toms, and black anglo-saxons who are willing to rise to prominence on the backs of the oppressed masses by selling their votes to the Democratic Machine for the opportunity to lick the power structure's boots and assist in its racist exploitation of the black masses. These black batistas for the most part do not carry the people's needs to the power structure nor voice the people's problems in its assembly, for they are not responsible to the people; regardless of their rhetoric — they are lackeys for the Democratic Machine.

In 1964 the total inability of the Democratic Party to denounce racism and exploitation and to promote the interests of black people was manifested in its response to the Challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Atlantic City Convention. Excluded from participation in the Mississippi Dixiecrat Party, the black people in Mississip-

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Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

Ministry of Information Black Paper

REVOLUTION IN THE WHITE MOTHER COUNTRY AND NATIONAL LIBERATION IN THE BLACK COLONY

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Eldridge Cleaver
Minister of Information
Black Panther Party

Presented to the
Peace and Freedom Founding Convention
Richmond, California
March 16, 1968

The Black Panther Party believes that the era in which we now struggle can be characterized as the Age of the Showdown — between Oppressed People Everywhere and the Racist Imperialist Power Structure. This era can be further defined as that in which significant sectors of the exploiting population have turned away from the system, have declared war upon the system that has warped their lives and tainted their existence at the same time that it was doing the same thing and worse to those whom it oppresses. We recognize these alienated people as allies or potential allies in a struggle against a common enemy.

We start with the basic definition: that black people in America are a colonized people in every sense of the term and that white America is an organized Imperialist force holding black people in colonial bondage. From this definition our task becomes clearer: what we need is a revolution in the white mother country and national liberation for the black colony. To achieve these ends we believe that political and military machinery that does not exist now and has never existed must be created. We need functional machinery that is able to deal with these two inter-related sets of political dynamics which, strictly speaking, make up the total political situation on the North American continent. Ideally, we need a revolutionary organization that is able, guided by a revolutionary ideology and comprehending the necessity involved, to move in two directions at the same time. We are here tonight because we believe that the Peace and Freedom Party is the beginning of the answer to one half of this equation and that the Black Panther Party is the beginning of the answer to the other half. We do not delude ourselves with the notion that we have found or that we represent or that anybody else has found or represents any final solutions to age-old problems, but we do feel that the Peace and Freedom Party and the Black Panther Party have made a significant breakthrough and have indisputably upped the ante.

THE COALITION

The Black Panther Party and the Peace and Freedom Party in the Bay Area have been experimenting over the past few months with a very narrow coalition around a very broad subject. The focal point of the coalition is now, and has always been, the case of Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, Creator, and Leader of the Black Panther Party. Although the coalition has been narrow and limited, tentative and viewed with mutual suspicion, it has in fact unleashed political forces with explosive local impact and national implications. It is a fact that in